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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 20, 1860. [NO. 2255.]

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN 1850.

In the Senate of the United States on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of July, 1850, Mr. Bell gave his views on the slavery question in all its varied aspects. His opinions on all the material points involved in the subject will be found in the passages from his speech which we proceed to give:

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

"In the opinion of by far the greater number of the most eminent jurists of the United States, the laws of Mexico prohibiting slavery at the time of the cession are still in force, and must remain so until they are expressly repealed, either by Congress or the local legislature. This is the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] himself. Such is the opinion of the scarcely less distinguished Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] and such is the opinion of the able and eminent statesman, the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,] three leading champions of this bill. I do not forget another Senator from the South, of high rank in his profession, [Mr. Badger,] who is also a supporter of this bill. Thus, sir, slavery, if it goes into New Mexico at all, must force its way there, in despite of all the obstructions of local laws, and of the interdict imposed by this bill on the territorial legislature. Still it is contended that the South is secured in the full benefit of the doctrine held by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution *proprio vigore*, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of the rights of property of every description recognized as such in any of the States, on every sea, and in every territory of the Union. And this doctrine, it is said, is well founded, and if it shall be so declared by the Supreme Court, will authorize the introduction of slavery into New Mexico. The soundness of the general doctrine held upon this point, I think, cannot well be questioned or disproved; and if the question related to a territory situated as Oregon was, when the United States came into possession of it, property in slaves would be entitled to the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States; but the question is more doubtful and formidable to the interests of the South, since it is raised in reference to New Mexico, where there had been an organized society and government for two centuries, and where slavery was prohibited by the local sovereignty before and at the date of the cession to the United States; and where under that prohibition slavery had ceased to exist. The Constitution, in its application to this Territory, is expected not merely to protect property in slaves, as in case of Oregon, where there was any exercise of sovereignty upon the subject one way or the other, but to supercede the local laws in force prohibiting slavery, when the United States came into possession of it. If the obstructions imposed by these laws were removed, then the principles of the Constitution would be left to their full and fair operation and the South might look, with some confidence, to the protection of slave property in this territory, through the courts of the United States."

Mr Bell was in favor of removing these "obstructions," in order that the "principles of the Constitution" *might* be left "to their full and fair operation," and that "the South *might* look, with some confidence, to the protection of slave property in this territory," as will appear by his vote in favor of the following amendment to the Compromise bill offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi:

"And that all laws or parts of laws, usages or customs, existing in the territories acquired by the United States from Mexico, and which in said territories restrict, abridge or obstruct the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of a citizen of the United States, as recognized or guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States, are hereby declared and shall be held as repealed."

The yeas on the adoption of this proposition to repeal or abolish the Mexican laws prohibitory of slavery were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, BELL, Berrien, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule and Toucey.—18. [See Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2—page 1254.]

Mr. Bell also voted against an amendment offered to the bill by Mr. Baldwin, declaring that the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery should be and remain in force in said territory until they should be altered or repealed by Congress." [See page 1146 of same volume.]

He voted, also, against the following amendment offered by Mr. Seward:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for a crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said territories of Utah and New Mexico." [See page 1134, same volume.]

He voted also in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, providing against the passage of any territorial law "establishing or prohibiting slavery." [See same volume and page.]

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM WRAPPED UP IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION—"A WRETCH WHO DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE."

"The gentlemen from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] New York, [Mr. Seward,] and New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] talk about the cause of freedom. I wish, sir, I had the strength to speak about the cause of freedom. Paradoxical as it may appear, this question is one that concerns the cause of freedom in the South as well as in the North. It is not a question whether you will permit a few slaves of the South to go and toil in California and New Mexico, but it is a question of freedom everywhere. The cause of freedom is wrapped up in the Constitution and the Union. These are the great bulwarks—the Chinese wall of freedom. These once broken down, anarchy and military despotism become our inheritance. This is the stake to some extent at issue now. If we allow faction—fanatical or political—preconceived opinions—prejudice or partiality for particular plans or modes of adjustment to sway our course, we strike a blow at the common liberty. No man can be justified before the country, under such circumstances, in taking the position that he will accede to nothing but what his own judgment prescribes. * * * * * * *

"Sir, if I could dictate the course of Congress in the pending difficulties, I would say *let the adjustment proceed in the real spirit of concession, compromise and conciliation.* Let us have some assurance that the present harmony shall be permanent. Stay this agitation, allay this burning fever that threatens to consume the system. Terminate this suspense, which is more intolerable than open rupture. If we of the South have made up our minds to yield nothing; endure nothing; or if a better spirit actuates us, and we are prepared both to yield something and to endure something, and you cannot bring our Northern brethren to any terms of just and equitable arrangement, and they will continue to vex and harrass us, now and forever, let us resolve, and let them suffer us, to manage our own affairs in our way. I trust it will never come to this issue. Sir, to suppose that there is one member of this body who is not ready to sacrifice, to concede something of his individual sentiments to secure an adjustment of these questions—here he untrammeled by pledges, to which he may owe his position here and which he may not violate without dishonor—to suppose there is one man here from the North or the South, who, upon a cold and selfish calculation of personal advancement, would insist upon extreme issues, is to suppose him a wretch who does not deserve to live."

HUMANITY AND JUSTICE OF THE DIFFUSION AND EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

"The fanatics and sentimentalists of the North, with all the countenance they receive from the more just and other-minded opponents of the institution of slavery, would not have been able to conjure up this storm, but for their alliance with other auxiliary and exciting elements of agitation—sectional jealousies, the interests of party and personal ambition. * * * I am not to be deluded, Mr. President, by the appeals from the North, upon the subject of human wrongs and the violation of human rights. I am not to be misled as to the real and true grounds of the anti-slavery-extension policy of the North, by the fine sentiments so often expressed on the subject of freedom, and the claims of humanity. I admit, sir, that however sincere and conscientious the anti-slavery sentiment of the North may be, neither the cause of freedom nor a sentiment of humanity is the active principle of the non-extension policy of the North. Were it proposed by the South to impose the chains of servitude upon a single human being now free, there is no man living to whom such a proposition would be more revolting than myself. But, sir, humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new territory adapted to his condition; and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellect. No, sir, it is not a principle of humanity that dictates the anti-extension policy of New York. It is deeply founded in the ambition of sectional ascendancy; dictated, in part, by the jealousy of southern influence and control, and the recollection of the line of southern chiefs who have succeeded to the executive mantle. These are the interests and passions which, more than any others, have decided the policy of the North upon this subject."

INVOKES THE JUSTICE OF THE NORTH.

"But, however natural and inevitable the existence of such passions and influences, under the circumstances of our system, let me invoke the justice of my northern friends, if not their forbearance, by some consideration of the passions and sensibilities naturally incident to the South, under the prospect of their declining power and influence in the Confederacy. While that protracted domination of the South, which has been so long and so keenly felt at the North, was always more imaginary than real; no Southern man having ever attained the Presidency except by the concurrence of oftentimes more than half, and always of a large division of the North; yet now it cannot be disguised that the period of Southern ascendancy—if it ever had any real existence—approaches its end. Political power and ascendancy, in a sectional view, have already passed away from the South forever. And this is so manifest, that a Senator, who spoke in this debate, could not forbear taunting the South with the prospect of their declining fortunes. A great change has taken place in the political vocabulary. 'It is no longer,' he exclaims, 'the South and the North; it is now the North and the South.' The South, Mr. President, needs not to be reminded by the triumphant North of her decayed power; and when the South have, in prospect, the admission of eight or ten additional free States, in rapid succession, without the equivalent of a single slave State, the North should know how to excuse the restlessness of their Southern brethren, and feel no surprise that they should be looking about for some new guarantee, some additional protection to their peculiar condition and institutions."

HE HOLDS FAST TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"But sir, as to myself, I shall hold fast to the Constitution until I see that it no longer interposes a barrier to *absolute aggression;* and I trust that some final adjustment of all these distracting questions will yet be devised and adopted upon a basis so just and reasonable as not only to stay the progress of disaffection, but to furnish to the world the highest evidence that no diversity of local institutions, or of sectional interests, or any other cause of occasional dissensions, will ever be so powerful for mischief as to sunder the ties which now bind us together as one people."

MR. BELL ON AFRICAN SLAVERY.

"Mr. President, I cannot conclude my remarks without taxing the indulgence of the Senate yet further in saying a few words upon the subject of that institution, against the extension of which to the new territories, some gentlemen manifest so great a horror. It has been denounced in this debate as a great moral and political evil; as a grievous wrong and oppression to the race which are the subjects of it; a blight and curse to the country which tolerates it, and a sin upon the consciences of the masters generally. I am identified with this so much abused institution, by my representative position in this Chamber, in association, in character and in responsibility to the tribunal of public sentiment. It is, therefore, natural that I should make a brief reply to the accusatory charges of my northern countrymen. * * * * *

"For the purposes of my argument, the origin and progress of slavery in the United States may be briefly told. Without pretending to accuracy of detail, it may be stated with sufficient conformity to historical fact, that some century and a half ago, or a little more, a few thousand natives of Africa, in form and mind stamped only with the coarsest rudiments of the Caucasian race; scarcely bearing the impress of the human race divine; savage in their habits, both of war and peace; ferocious as the wild beasts of their own native haunts, were caught up and transported to these shores, reduced to a state of bondage, and they and their descendants held in slavery until this day. What do we now behold? These few thousand savages have become a great people; numbering three millions of souls; civilized, christianized; each new generation developing some improved features, mental and physical, and indicating some further approximation to the race of their masters. *Search the annals of all history, and where do you find a fact so striking and so wonderful, one so worthy of contemplation of the philosopher, the statesman, the Christian and the philanthropist?* This great fact stands out boldly before the world; and in the impressive language of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) *it stands for an answer; and it must ever stand for an answer. Sir, it can never be successfully answered. Has humanity any cause to drop a tear over the record of this great fact? Has Africa any cause to mourn?*

"But there are some other and subordinate facts, fairly deducible from the greater and more prominent one, which may likewise defy contradiction or answer. The rapid multiplication and improved lineaments of this people attest the fact, that the yoke of bondage has pressed lightly upon them; and that they have shared freely, with their masters, of the fat of the land. Go, I repeat, and search the pages of history, and where will you find a fact comparable to this? The history of the Hebrew bondage presents no parallel—nothing so wonderful. The family of Jacob (the germ of the Hebrew nation) were of a superior race and civilized. There is one single analogy, however, besides that of bondage, which may be traced in the history of these two peoples. While the religious institutions of the one forbade any amalgamation, social or political, with their masters and surrounding nations, nature, by laws more stringent and inexorable, forbids to the other any equality, social or political with the race that holds them in bondage.

"As to the lawfulness or sinfulness of the institution of slavery—whatever phrensied or fanatic priests, or more learned and rational divines may preach; whatever they may affirm of Christian precepts or moral and religious responsibilities; whatever interpretation of the law of nature or of Almighty God they may announce; whatever doctrines or theories of the equalities of human rights, and of the different races of mankind, diversified as they are by complexion, by physical formation and mental development, infidel philanthropists or the disciples of a transcendental creed of any kind, may hold or teach; however they may dogmatize upon this hypothesis, and declare it to be a violation of the law of nature, for any race, with whatever superiority of mental or physical faculties they may be endued, to subjugate those of an inferior grade, and make them the instrument of improvement and amelioration in their own condition, as well as in that of masters or conquerors, in carrying forward the great work of civilization, until we shall be enlightened by a revelation from a higher source than themselves, I must claim the privilege of interpreting the law of nature by what I see revealed in the history of mankind from the earliest period of recorded time, uncontradicted by Divine authority. I must interpret the law according to the prominent facts connected with the subject, as they have stood out in the past, and as they stand out before us at this day. Looking through the eyes of history, I have seen slavery or involuntary servitude, the hand-maid of Hindoo, Egyptian, Assyrian, Jewish, Greek and Roman civilization. I have seen the institution recognized by the theocratic government of the Jews—the chosen depositories of the WORD OF LIFE—by democratic Athens and republican Rome. I have seen, upon the overthrow of Roman civilization by the savage hordes of the north, that those new masters of western Europe and their successors adopted and continued to uphold the same institution, under various modifications, adapted to the changing condition of both slave and master, and still under an advancing civilization, until a comparatively recent period. I see the same institution tolerated and maintained in Eastern Europe at this day. I see the native race of all British India, at this moment, bowing the neck under a system of *quasi* slavery. But, above all, I have seen here—on this continent, and in these United States, the original lords of the soil subdued to slavery, others expelled, driven out, and the remnant still held in subordination; and all this under an interpretation of the law of nature, which holds good at this day among our northern brethren, and I have yet in reserve that great fact to which I have already alluded—three millions of the African race, whose labor is subject to the will of masters, and under such circumstances that their condition cannot be changed, though their masters should will it, without destruction alike to the interests and welfare of both master and slave. These are the lights by which I read and interpret the law of nature.

Now, sir, permit me to say a few words upon the effects of this institution upon the country which tolerates it. To the great fact to which I have more than once alluded, conjoined with the system of equal laws, which our ancestors brought to these shores, perfected and consolidated at the Revolution, and by the adoption of the present form of Union, we are indebted, the world is indebted, for that other great phenomenon in the history of the rise and progress of the nation; a phenomenon, in all its bearings, not yet fully comprehended by the nations of the Old World, nor even by ourselves; and which, in all future time, will be the study and admiration of the historian and philosopher; I mean not the founding of a republic on these shores, so recently the abode only of savage and nomadic tribes, but its amazing growth and development; its magic-like spring from small beginnings—rising, as it were, by a single effort, by one elastic bound, into all the attributes of a first rate power: a great republican empire—able not only to maintain its rights of sovereignty and independence, by land and sea, against a hostile world; but at the same time, by its example, shaking to their foundations the despotic powers of the earth: a great incorporation of freedom, dispensing its blessings to all mankind. Sir, the fabled birth of Minerva, leaping in full panoply from head of Jove, if a truth, and no fiction, would scarcely be more wonderful or a greater mystery, without the clue which African Slavery furnishes for the solution of it.

"Sir, making all due allowances for American enterprise and energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of government, *I doubt whether the power and resources of the country would have attained more than one-half their present extraordinary proportions, but for the so much reviled institution of slavery.* Sir, your rich and varied commerce, external and internal; your navigation; your commercial marine, the nursery of the military; your ample revenue; the public credit; your manufactures; your rich, populous, and splendid cities—all, *all may trace to this institution as their well spring, their present gigantic proportions;* nourished and built up to their present amazing height and grandeur by the great staples of the South, the products of slave labor.

"Yet, slavery, in every form in which it has existed from the primitive period of organized society—from its earliest and patriarchal form to this time, in every quarter of the globe—and in all its results—even the magnificent result of African slavery in the United States, is declared to be against the law of nature. Though contributing in a hundred varied forms and modes through a period of thousands of years, to the amelioration of the condition of mankind generally; though sometimes abused and perverted, as all human institutions, even those of religion, are—still contributing to advance the cause of civilization; though, if you please, having its origin in individual cupidity, still mysteriously working on a general good; yet slavery and all its beneficent results are pronounced to be against the will of God, by those who claim a superior illumination upon the subject. This may be so; but I must say that this conclusion, so confidently announced, is not arrived at in accordance with the Baconian method of reasoning, by which we are taught that from a great many particular and well established facts in the physical economy, we may safely deduce a general law of physical nature; and so of morals and government. It seems to my weak faculties, that it is rather an arrogant and presumptuous arraignment of the ways of Providence, mysterious as we know them to be, for feeble man to declare, that that which has been permitted to exist from the beginning, among men and nations, *is contrary to its will.*

"But whoever has studied the history of civilization, the progress of society—of laws and government—must have perceived that certain abstract or theoretic truths, whether in civil or religious policy, have been, and can only with safety to the ultimate ends of all societies and governments, be unfolded by degrees, and adjusted at every step, according to the advance of society from its infancy to a higher civilization and a more enlightened comprehension—such as the equality of natural rights of self-government, and freedom of speech and opinion. These general truths, though they cannot be successfully controverted at this day, yet, as they have been seldom admitted, in their length and breadth, in the practical operations of government, with success, some law givers have been led to deny that they are founded in reason; and when they have, at any time, been suddenly embraced by the controlling minds among the people, the misfortune has been that they were applied in excess, and without due regard to the actual condition of the people who were to be affected; and hence they have, so far, failed of success in some of the most highly civilized nations of Europe. But it is more to the point to refer to the emancipation of the slaves of St. Domingo; one of the first explosive effects of the sudden recognition of the rights of man by the French people. It would be difficult to demonstrate, at this day, that the cause of humanity, or of human progress has been in the slightest degree, promoted by the abolition of slavery in that fertile and beautiful island. It is, I believe, now, pretty well understood, that British statesmen committed an error in the policy of West India emancipation, forced upon them by fanatical reformers. They were driven to adopt a sentiment, instead of a practical truth, as the foundation of a radical change in the social condition of a people, who were not prepared either to appreciate or profit by it. Even the reformation in religion and church government, commenced some three centuries ago, in the opinion of many of the most profound inquirers, has failed of that complete success which ought to have attended it, for the reason that the general truths and principles upon which it was founded were applied in excess. The zealous champions of reform, in throwing aside all ceremonies and observances which affect the senses, and in spiritualizing too much, there is reason to believe, have stayed the progress of substantial reform, and checked the spread of religious restraints upon the evil passions of men. But this is a delicate subject, and I must forbear.

"These examples may show that there are certain abstract truths and principles which, however incontrovertible in themselves, like every other good thing may be, and often are, misconceived and abused in their application. It is the business of statesmen, in every country, to apply them with safety, and to give them the utmost practical influence and effect consistent with the existing state of society. The most interesting illustration of this sentiment, and the most striking example of the superiority of practical truth over theoretic axioms, in the formation of government, to be found in all history—and one which claims the special attention of the people of this country at this moment—was exhibited by our ancestors, when, with their own recognition of the abstract truth of the equality of natural rights still vibrating on their tongues, they yet fearlessly set their seals to a covenant of union between these States, containing an express recognition of slavery. I say express recognition, because, whatever the jesuitical doctrines of the North may say, the clauses in the Constitution relating to the importation of persons under certain limitations, and fixing the basis of direct taxes and representation in Congress, I affirm, do amount to an express recognition of slavery."

Search the debates of Congress on this exciting subject from 1790 down to the present time—examine diligently the speeches of the most distinguished leaders of the Southern Democracy, Mr. Calhoun and his compeers—pore over all that has been said and written by the whole tribe of Southern politicians who have made it a part of their business, in season and out of season, to instil into the Southern ear doubts and suspicions of Mr. Bell's "soundness on the slavery question," and say if, among them all, there can be found so masterly a refutation of the accusatory charges urged against the people of the South on account of the existence in their midst of the institution of slavery.

Drought in Georgia.—We met a gentleman from Macon, Georgia, in this city, yesterday, endeavoring to make purchases of corn and bacon for that section. He represented the crops of all kinds in that vicinity as a failure, owing to the protracted drought. Corn sells there at $2 per bushel, and other articles in proportion. Farmers who have land and negroes are hard pressed to obtain the means necessary to feed their families and stock. Harder times were never experienced and he represents the distress in Macon as prevailing pretty generally.—*Memphis Eng. 11th inst.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1860.

THE CHARGE OF DISUNION.—The Winston Sentinel exhibits a good deal of feeling on account of what it terms the "pertinacity with which the Opposition press dwells upon the cry of disunion, and its earnest endeavors to fasten the crime of disloyalty to our time honored institutions upon our gallant standard bearers Breckinridge and Lane and the Democratic masses who support them." The Sentinel repels the charge with more zeal than discretion. "Those who recollect (says the Sentinel) the proceedings at Baltimore know full well that Mr. William L. Yancey and his followers took no part in the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Breckinridge. We do not think they were in Baltimore even when the nomination was made, but were busy at Richmond holding a convention of their own."

We do not know what "those who recollect" "know full well;" but we do know that Mr. Yancey was at Baltimore, in the Breckinridge Convention, prominent in the Breckinridge movement, and that he wound up the proceedings of that Convention with "an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered throughout." So much for the Sentinel's first plea in refutation of the charge.

Next the Sentinel apologises for Mr. Breckinridge's nomination by the Richmond Convention of disunionists. Says the Sentinel:—

"They made no nomination themselves, but when the intelligence reached them of the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge at Baltimore, they endorsed him. They certainly had the right to do so or not as they pleased. Probably they were aware of their own weakness, and knew they could effect nothing, and as Mr. Breckinridge was presented to them upon a platform which if not ultra, as they might have desired, was far preferable in their eyes to that upon which Mr. Douglas stands, it was but natural for them to endorse him. In fact, there was no other course for them to pursue with any hope of success, and they were forced to accept the least of what they considered two evils."

Here the Sentinel, which was at Winston, differs with the South Carolina delegates who were *at Richmond*, and possibly know something of that of which they speak. *They* say that they had agreed upon this very ticket, and were vastly pleased when they learned that it had been nominated at Baltimore. They made no "choice of evils;" their man was nominated.

Finally, the Sentinel winds up with a grand flourish:—

"It must also be recollected that the break up at Baltimore was not caused by the withdrawal of southern delegates alone, but of true national Democrats from every section of the Union, who spurned Mr. Yancey and his disunion ideas and utterly refused to co-operate with him in his miserable, sectional and treasonable *fiasco* at Richmond."

We think it likely that the mails carried to Winston on the day of the Sentinel's date Mr. Breckinridge's letter gratefully accepting the nomination of this "miserable, sectional, and treasonable *fiasco* at Richmond." Of course the Sentinel will allow its readers to see that Mr. Breckinridge has neither "spurned Mr. Yancey," nor "utterly refused to co-operate with him in his miserable, sectional, and treasonable *fiasco* at Richmond." We don't know what a *fiasco* may be; but it is evidently something very dreadful, and we can fancy though we will not attempt to describe the feelings of the Sentinel on learning that its candidate is concerned in so shocking an affair.

THE IMPOLICY OF ULTIMATUM-MAKING.—Noticing an article in the Washington Dispatch, some weeks since, on the Dissolution question, we suggested to our Democratic contemporaries the propriety of avoiding an answer to the question there proposed: under what circumstances would they favor a dissolution of the Union? It is gratifying to see that they have done so: the rather, as their action is an indication that the popular sentiment of the State is opposed to such expositions as they have been in the habit of indulging. In other States, and here and there in our own, their party friends have been less discreet, and have engaged in the old trade of ultimatum-manufacturing. Writers, speakers, newspapers, are setting it down as the unquestionable duty of the South to break up the Government in case of Lincoln's election, and claiming it as a fixed fact that the South will *do* what they declare to be its duty. There is much talk too of the war that is to ensue, and many bold avowals of intent to "walk barefooted through the flames" that may accompany the occasion, &c. &c. Of course we entertain no fear of any such performances by these blustering talkers. We speak with no thought of saving them from scorching the soles of their feet, but to remind them that when they back out from their threats, those threats will be credited to the South, and the North furnished with another reason for believing that "the South cannot be kicked out of the Union." These reasons have already been furnished to the North "as plenty as blackberries." Two noted ones occur to us at this moment, and in the threat and the manner of its fulfilment our disunion friends (the Buncombe disunionists, we mean) may find a reason for the faith that is in us that their performance will not surpass that of their predecessors.

In 1847, the Legislature of Virginia solemnly declared that the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso should be met with "determined resistance," "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." In 1848, Congress adopted the Wilmot Proviso, President Polk sanctioned it, and it became a law. There was no resistance.

In 1849, the Legislature of Virginia solemnly declared that the passage of a law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia should be "resisted at every hazard." In 1850, Congress abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia. There was no resistance *and* no hazard.

Such performances as these have not been by any means confined to Virginia. They have been common in all parts of the South, and they have made the South ridiculous. Let us quit the practice of threatening, and when the time comes we shall act with quite as much determination as may be necessary.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17, 1860.

It is not surprising that a spot so favored by nature as this should present attractions for a resident population, as well as for a vast throng of visiters from all parts of the civilized world. It is a beautiful town, and every year adds to its improvements and its attractiveness. I suppose the population has doubled since I have been in the habit of coming here, whilst the number of visiters has increased in a greater proportion. There are many handsome private residences and as for the hotels and boarding houses, their name is legion. Besides the very large addition to Union Hall, there has been a first class hotel erected within the past ten months. It is called the Clarendon, and is one of the handsomest and most elegantly furnished establishments I have seen. Its situation is beautiful, but a little too far from the centre of the town, though quite near the Congress Spring, and having a favorite Spring in its own yard. I suppose there are a hundred mineral springs within two or three miles of where I now write, nearly all varying from each other in some one or more ingredients. Only six or eight are much resorted to, viz: the Congress, the Empire, the Columbian, the Pavilion, the High Rock, the Iodine, the Putnam, &c. The Congress Spring probably supplies a thousand times as much of the water that is drunk, both here and abroad, as all the others together. There was a great commotion on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the Congress Spring having overflowed by back water from the creek, (caused by a heavy rain,) for the first time within my knowledge of the Spring for twenty-five years past. Thousands of people had to forego their usual morning draught, or to buy the water from the hotel servants, who had a monopoly of that sort of business, and charged 15 or 25 cents per bottle, according to size. During the day the Spring resumed its usual supply.

Before breakfast is the time, of course, to drink the waters, and the scene is a remarkable and animated one at Congress Spring, which is resorted to by thousands every morning during the height of "the season," as at present. The throng continues till near ten o'clock. Persons drink from one to a dozen glasses; but those who know what they are about, take from one to five. All over five is injurious. And all drinking after breakfast, except a mere draft to quench thirst, is likewise injurious.

At Union Hall the waiters are all colored, collected from New York and other cities. They are expert and respectful. A case of impudence occurred to-day, when the visiter, without engaging in any altercation, quietly called the attention of the proprietor to the matter, and he was about to discharge the offender at once, but was told that that was not desired. He has, however, ordered his dismissal on Monday next.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18, 1860.

I see by one of the morning papers that Horace Greely, and James Brooks are candidates for the U. S. Senate in this State, (but Brooks denies that he is.) The former is Editor of the Tribune and the latter Editor of the Express—the former one of the worst enemies of the South, the advocate of every abominable *ism* that has disturbed and corrupted social and political morals for the last twenty years; the latter generally conservative and national. There will doubtless be several other candidates; but the belief is, that if the black republicans get control of the Legislature, as is more than likely, they will re-elect Seward, in spite of his proposed retirement to private life.

With all this I have but little to do. The point which strikes me is that some Editors appear to be weary of their accustomed work of assisting Tom, Dick and Harry to mount the ladder of political preferment, and are setting up for themselves. There are at least two Editors now in the U. S. Senate—Cameron of Penn. and Anthony of R. I. Here are two more who aspire to go there, and we had another candidate at the last session of the N. C. Legislature, and may possibly have him again at the next. For the lower House of Congress, it is reported that we are likely to have another Democratic Editor as a candidate. Well, every man to his taste. But in my opinion the usefulness of the press will not be promoted by such aspirations. It should be above them, should keep itself untainted with a suspicion of office seeking.

There are various opinions here as to the effect of the union of the Douglas and Bell Tickets in this State. Some think that it will not command the support of even the whole of those parties; while others believe that it will draw votes from other parties. I am glad to see that the Journal of Commerce, the leading Breckinridge paper, advocates a union of that party also with the two others, indeed a union of all conservative men in the effort to defeat Lincoln. It is possible that Lincoln can be defeated, but I consider the chances decidedly against such a desirable result. But if the black republicans should be defeated now, it merely postpones their coming into power for four years, for under the new Census the free States will have so large a majority that the Republicans can afford to lose some of the free States and yet elect their man. Gov. Seward's speech at Boston a few days ago is considered a side blow at Lincoln. In revenge for Lincoln's having beaten him for the nomination, he is supposed to have attributed to him in that speech, very ultra abolition sentiments; whereas it is the present policy of the Republican papers to give a conservative tone to the views of their candidate. For this purpose the Courier and Enquirer has been putting forth and repeating a very decided protestation of non-interference with slavery where it exists, of unwillingness to abolish it, and of the duty and desire to take up arms even to put down any overt act against it by persons from other States. All of which is entitled to but little consideration. It is but empty profession.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The precinct vote sent to us from Montgomery gave the poll at Zion as 49 for Pool, 1 for Ellis. A gentleman from Montgomery requests us to state that this is an error: the vote was for Pool 50, for Ellis not one. The mistake originated in this way: It was very generally known (so remarkable an occurrence was it) that a Democrat was at Zion that day, and he was expected to vote for Ellis; but he thought better of it, and did not. The whole County did well for Pool, and Zion has rivals close upon its heels. See Prospect, (a daughter of Zion by the way) 41 to nothing; Bean's 96 to 4; Fork 114 to 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes that between sixty and seventy Sophomores were dismissed from the University of N. C. a few days ago. The trouble originated in a difficulty between two students, and the action of the Faculty thereon was followed by rebellion and dismissal.

THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR WOE.—We used to wade through the long speeches and debates which filled the Globe during the late session of Congress. Among the speeches there officially reported were several by "Old Joe Lane." From these we quoted freely in illustration of subjects then under discussion, to show our North Carolina Democrats what was thought by their favorite Statesman and Hero. "Old Joe" was not then a candidate, however, and his present followers gave little heed to his utterances. Perhaps they will attract more attention now. Therefore, we reproduce a statement made by Gen. Lane in a speech in the Senate on the 24th of May last, expressing now as we did then our hearty concurrence in every word of it. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Said Gen. Lane:—

"It is the fault of the Democratic party, in dodging truth, in dodging principle, in dodging the Constitution itself, that has brought the trouble upon the country and the party that is experienced to-day."

Fire at Houston, Texas.—Several buildings on Travis and Congress streets, Houston, were burnt on the 18th. Loss $40,000. Insurance $5,000.

Destructive Fire in the town of Henderson, Texas.—The principal hotel and all the business houses except one, in the town of Henderson, were recently burned down by incendiaries. Loss estimated at from $175,000 to $250,000.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—Four deaths from yellow fever occurred in New Orleans last week. The disease is not considered as an epidemic at present by the physicians of that city.

Church Consumed by Lightning.—We learn that the Methodist Church at Kinston was consumed last Saturday evening, about twilight, by lightning. It was a neat edifice, built but a few years ago at a cost of upwards of $2500. A new bell was purchased not long ago, costing upwards of $250, which was also consumed, causing a loss to the congregation of nearly or quite $3,000.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 22d inst.

Rats deserting the Sinking Ship.—The New York Herald of Tuesday decidedly advocates a union of all the conservative elements on Bell and Everett, and denounces equally the extremists North and South. The Herald has been a warm supporter of Breckinridge.

The Breckinridge Rout in Missouri.—Five Douglas Democrats are elected to Congress, one Bellman, and one for Lincoln. The Breckinridge Disunionists have not chosen a member.

For Bell and Everett.—The Livingston (Ala.) Messenger and the Troy (Ala.) American, the former heretofore a neutral and the latter a Democratic journal, have declared for Bell and Everett in the pending canvass.

Giddings on Breckinridge.—Observe what that vile old Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, says of Breckinridge. He says, "As regards the two Democratic candidates, I prefer Breckinridge, because he is not as much committed to slavery as Douglas is. Douglas is a *slaveholder*, and Breckinridge is *not*, and therefore *I prefer him.*"—*Richmond Whig.*

Lincoln or Breckinridge.—The Boston Courier (Bell and Everett) thinks, that "it requires very close observation and constant reading of the New York Tribune to decide whether it advocates the cause of Lincoln or of Breckinridge with the greatest zeal."

A Piece of Littleness.—The New York Tribune has at last completely demolished the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency. It spells the name of Everett in little letters, thus: everett, and calls the National Union party the "Bell-everetts." There is considerably more spite than wit in this. It belittles somebody, beyond all doubt, but is it Mr. Everett or the Tribune?

Population of Milton.—The population of our town is as follows: Free, 361; Slaves, 393;—Total 754.

Yanceyville.—The population of this Town is 728, Free and Slaves.

We do not recollect the population of either of the above towns in 1850, but feel confident that it is considerably less in Milton now than under the previous Census.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Almonds Grown in Wilmington.—Mr. Wm. L. Pitts placed before us this morning two soft-shell almonds, which grew on a tree in Mrs. Pitts' garden, on Front street. This is the second year the tree has produced fruit, and, although the quantity is small, it goes to show that almonds can be grown in this section of country. We have not tasted them, but learn that they are far preferable to the imported almond.—*Wilmington Jour.*

A neat maiden in Indiana, the fortunate possessor of a considerable property, became engaged for marriage to a green, unattractive, clumsy boy of eighteen years. The day for the wedding was fixed, the course of rustic love was running smooth enough. One day the groom expectant appeared before his mistress with wrinkled brow, quivering chin, eyes filled with tears. "My father says I shan't marry unless I pay him for my time." This was all he said. The woman at once sent him to the sharp parent with instructions to learn the lowest rate of exchange at which the time could be transmuted into money. "I will sell you," said the father, "for $200, and not a cent less." "And I will buy you," returned the damsel, when the offer was communicated to her. She paid the money, married the property, and has since so assiduously cultivated it that a great improvement, personally, morally

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

MR. BELL IN 1854—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

We come now to what may justly be considered as the most important act of Mr. Bell's public life—his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska act. A few brief passages from the two speeches made by him in the Senate on that memorable occasion will suffice to place before the people of the South (where his vote against the bill has been made the subject of bitter condemnation) the motives and reasons by which he was governed. Hear him fellow citizens.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—A GREAT PRACTICAL QUESTION—ITS PROBABLE RESULTS CONSIDERED.

"If this measure shall appear to be as important to the interests of the country as its friends assume, I shall feel no embarrassment arising from any of the questions to which I have just alluded, in giving my support to the principle of non-intervention, embraced in the provisions of the bill before the Senate. I think it is a wise and expedient principle for general application, and upon this point, it will be perceived, that there is no difference between myself and any of my southern friends. It is not a new principle. It was the principle adopted in the compromise acts of 1850, and had my full concurrence and support. But, in the application of this principle to the Territories proposed to be organized by this bill, in order to give it a free and unembarrassed operation, it is proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and thus a great practical question is directly presented; and one which above all others, claims the dispassionate consideration and reflection of every statesman of the country, North and South. *Is it wise, is it expedient to disturb the Missouri Compromises? Does the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the act of* 1820 *promise such important and beneficent results to the country that all objections should be yielded?*"

MISSOURI RESTRICTION UNJUST TO THE SOUTH.

"Sir, it is contended that applying the principle of non-intervention to the Territories, we shall harmonize the action of the government by conforming it to the principle of the compromise acts of 1850. Admitted. It is said that the slavery restriction clause of the act of 1820 was a violation of the obligations of the treaty by which France ceded to the United States the Territory of Louisiana. I admit it. It is contended that the restriction upon slavery imposed by the Missouri Compromise was unjust to the South. That is also true.

The attempt of the North in 1820 to interdict slavery in Missouri, as a condition of her admission into the Union, and the continued resistance offered to the application of that State for admission, until the South agreed to accept the proposition to interdict slavery in all the remaining territory ceded by France, lying North of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., was just such a proceeding that the great names invoked by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] to sustain him in his course as an abolitionist—Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Hamilton, had they been living at the time, anti-slavery in sentiment though they were, would have raised their united voices against it, as conceived in a spirit the very reverse of that which controlled their own course when they gave their sanction to the Constitution, when they contributed the full weight of their great names and characters in conciliating and reconciling the strongest antagonisms of sentiment and interests between the North and the South; and in blending all in one great organic instrument of Union, unparalleled in the wisdom of its provisions and the grandeur of its results. Jefferson did raise his voice against it, but unhappily his glorious compatriots of the revolution had passed away, and he, in his retirement, was no longer able to control the active passions of the day."

HE FEARS THE CONSEQUENCES OF REPEALING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

"Having thus gone over all the grounds of objection suggested against the validity of the Missouri Compromise, I trust it will be seen that I am not disposed to controvert them either as to fact or doctrine, with such exceptions only as upon more deliberate consideration, by those who asserted them, will be allowed to be well taken. But sir, admitting them, with the exceptions I have stated, to be incontrovertibly true, still the main question remains to be considered and decided: *Do these facts and doctrines demonstrate the expediency of disturbing the Missouri Compromise under existing circumstances?* and in coming to an affirmative conclusion upon this point, I hesitate, I pause."

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REPEAL FURTHER CONSIDERED.

"I have listened with attention to all the luminous expositions and theories of constitutional construction, and of popular sovereignty; to the ingenious application of doctrinal points to questions of compacts and compromises by the friends of this measure. The question has been fruitful of themes for dialectic display; for the exhibition of great powers of analysis and logical acumen; but the whole argument has been singularly defective and unsatisfactory upon the main question: *What practical advantage or benefit to the country generally, or to the South in particular, will the repeal of the Missouri Compromise secure?*

"It is asserted with great confidence that the application of the principle of non-intervention to these Territories, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will have the effect to transfer to the local legislatures, the Territories and States, and to relieve Congress for the future from the most dangerous and distracting subject of controversy which ever has, or ever can disturb its deliberations; that the source of those sectional conflicts and agitations upon the subject of slavery, which have more than once threatened the peace of the country, will be removed; that justice will be done to the South; that the Constitution will be restored and vindicated; and a new guarantee provided for the stability of the Union. I need not say that *if one half the many beneficent results predicted of this measure can be shown to follow as a probable consequence of its adoption*, I would no longer hesitate to give it my support; but unfortunately the argument has proceeded no further than the affirmation, without showing how these results must or will follow."

WISDOM OF THE REPEAL DOUBTED.

"Sir, I believe there is a better feeling prevailing at the North towards the South than formerly; but would it not be wise on the part of the South to do nothing to reverse the current of that better feeling, unless urged by some great necessity in vindication of its rights?"

WHAT HAS THE SOUTH TO GAIN BY IT?

"What has the South to gain by the measure? * * * Will slavery be established in the Kansas Territory proposed to be organized under its provisions? Does any one, who has fully considered the subject, believe that this Territory will become a slave State?"

HE DIFFERS WITH HIS SOUTHERN FRIENDS ONLY AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE MEASURE.

"I have said already, and I repeat, that if I could take the view of the importance of this measure to the country which my Southern friends do—cutting off the source of all future controversy between the North and the South—putting an end to agitation in both sections upon the subject of slavery—I would feel justified in waiving all my objections to this bill, and in uniting heartily with them in its support. *We differ only as to the results of the measure.*"

The foregoing extracts are from the first speech of Mr. Bell on the Kansas Nebraska Bill, delivered in the Senate on the 3d of March, 1854. [See Appendix to Congressional Globe, vol. 29, page 407.]

From his second speech on the bill, delivered on the 24th and 25th of May, 1854, we make the subjoined extracts, for which see Congressional Globe, vol. 29, pages, 947—958.

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REPEAL FURTHER CONSIDERED.

"The people of Tennessee will doubt the propriety and wisdom of adding fuel to the flame kindled by the abolitionists of the North, by repealing the Missouri Compromise. They will see that it must and will have a bad effect on the steady, sober, patriotic, national men of the North. *There are many gentlemen at the South who may not care what consequences may flow from such a course.* The people of Tennessee have sense enough, judgment and penetration enough, to perceive that, though the feeling of the North, excited by the passage of this bill, may be restrained within such bounds as not to threaten *immediate disunion*, yet that, perhaps, no more fugitive slaves may be captured and returned from the North, and that the swelling tide of fanaticism, and the more intense sentiment of hostility to the institutions of the South, created by this bill, may lead to such excess that irritation and resentment will be, in turn, excited and kindled into flame at the South, and that *then* we shall find all the fears and apprehensions of civil war and disunion renewed, which spread consternation throughout the land in 1850."

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

"As to the principle of 'squatter sovereignty,' I wish further to say, that in the late contest between General Taylor and the honorable and distinguished Senator from Michigan, [General Cass,] it was distinctly brought forward as an issue before the people of Tennessee. * * * * In that contest, in common with the South generally, they [the people of Tennessee] repudiated the idea that a handful or any number of inhabitants, in a Territory of the United States, should have the power granted to them by Congress of regulating their domestic institutions, and at their discretion, to deny to the citizen of one section of the Union the power to enjoy his right of property in slaves. We were not prepared to reverse and set aside the previously established practice and doctrines of the Government, from 1789 to that time. We could see no peace, no quiet, no end of agitation that was to result from such a course. We thought that, if a Territorial Legislature should in one or two years establish or abolish slavery, the agitation of the question of slavery would still go on. We in Tennessee at that time believed we were advocating principles and doctrines on this subject approved in all the Southern States. The principle *then* contended for was that the people of a Territory, *when they came to form their State Constitution*, AND THEN ONLY, were qualified to establish their domestic institutions."

MUST DISCHARGE HIS DUTY TO THE COUNTRY AT WHATEVER SACRIFICE.

"When I informed honorable Senators that I did not hold myself committed to this bill, I was told, by some of my friends, that if I opposed the bill, such a course would be utterly destructive to me; that it would lead to a disruption of the Whig party in Tennessee, and furnish a plausible ground for imputations upon my motives. And those friendly warnings were given to me up to the time of the final vote in the Senate. * * * Sir, when a question is presented here involving great principles of any kind, when any great measure is proposed, and a man occupying a responsible position becomes strongly impressed with the conviction that its adoption would have a deep, and permanent, and injurious effect upon the future prospects of the country, threatening the stability of the Constitution, and the Union itself, he should be willing to sacrifice himself, and surrender all prospects that may be held out to him which stand in conflict with his duty. Why should a man abandon his convictions upon such a question for the sake of doubtful political chances? I consider the position of a Senator of the United States, which I now enjoy, as the proudest and most independent that any American citizen can occupy—the noblest and most desirable to any man who will boldly do his duty. Sir, I acknowledge my weakness. I know that kind feelings and a deference for the opinions of others have often induced me to give my support to measures of inferior importance, which my judgment did not approve. But when a great question is presented; when I have deliberately reflected upon it; when I have lights before me by which to guide my course; whatever sacrifices of political standing may be required of me, whatever obstacles and embarrassments of any kind may stand in my way, I trust I shall aways have the firmness to do what, upon deliberate reflection, I consider my duty to the country.

A CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH—THE DANGER OF ALIENATING IT.

"I wish honorable Senators to understand that if I thought there was really any great principle to be established or settled by this bill, of importance or value to the South, and to the country generally, it would be a different question. But I must not be diverted from the issue made with me that there is no great body of conservative and national Whigs at the North, ready to stand by the South on questions affecting their rights and institutions. I deny the assertion. I know that there is a large body of noble and patriotic Whigs at the North, who, though they do not approve this bill, have steadily opposed the Abolition movement at the North, from its inception, and have always deprecated all agitation on the subject of slavery. They, like all northern men, have been, from training and education, opposed to slavery; but they have been trained to respect and revere the Constitution and its compromises; and they have shown their determination to respect and stand by the compromises of 1850, in their unwavering efforts to silence opposition to the fugitive slave law, and to secure its faithful execution. And, sir, I would enquire of those who assert that there is no sound national Whig party at the North, what has become of that noble Whig phalanx at the North, who stood by and sustained Daniel Webster and his bold advocacy of the compromises of 1850? Where the supporters of Millard Fillmore at the North? Where the Union Whigs of New York? Where the conservative spirit which prompted five hundred of the most respectable citizens of Boston, said to be the very hot-bed of fanaticism, to enroll themselves as special constables to secure the execution of the fugitive slave law? Is there no consideration due to the position of such Whigs as those at the North in deciding upon measures so well calculated as the present to weaken their position and influence, or rather, to use the forcible language of the Attorney General, "to crush them out."

"But, sir, there is a conservative sentiment in the North, outside the ranks of those Whigs known as the supporters of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, or the opponents of the extension of slave territory, belonging to the Whig and Democratic parties—I allude to those who acquiesced in the compromises of 1850—those who are opposed to the plans of the abolition organization, and entertain no purpose of pressing their anti-slavery feelings and doctrines to the point of disunion. Is there any wisdom or sound policy in adopting a measure not called for by any public necessity or interest, but so well calculated to incite that large class of northern citizens to form combinations which may lead to a permanent alienation between the North and the South?

RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PREDICTED, AS THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE REPEAL.

"Sir, the tendency of this bill is to stimulate the formation of a sectional party organization. And, as I said in my speech on the passage of the Senate bill, I regard that as the last and most fatal evil which can befall this country, except the dissolution of the Union; and that last and greatest calamity to the country, the success of such a movement would infallibly bring about. I trust, sir, that my fears on this subject will prove to be groundless, and that no such results as I have indicated will ever be realized."

Fall Trade, 1860.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE:

100 Barrels Sugar (every grade.)
120 Bags Coffee.
400 Kegs Nails.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
25 Tons Iron, Swedes and American, Band and Hoop.
10 Tons Hollow-ware.
2 " Plough Steel.
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Dozen Cotton Cards.
20 " Wool "
100 Boxes Candles.
75 " Soap.
50 " Starch.
60 Kegs Soda.
100,000 Cigars.
100 Boxes Snuff.
30 Half Barrels ditto.
40 Boxes Tobacco.
100 " Glass.
100 Bbls. Fish.
50 Coils Rope.
50 Boxes Axes.
250 Sides Sole Leather.
50 Boxes Candy.
Yarns and Sheetings; Powder and Shot.
Drugs and Spices; Wooden Ware; Brooms, &c.

—ALSO—

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

Embracing every article in that line of Goods, both of Foreign and American Manufacture, bought upon as favorable terms as any brought to this Market.

We invite the attention of Country Dealers and the friends of the old firm of H. L. Myrover & Co.

Aug. 23, 1860. 46-4t

FRESH FRUIT
IN WINTER,
MAY BE HAD BY USING
Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans, The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle, or The Screw Cap Fruit Jar.
For sale at "The Crockery Store,"
By **W. N. TILLINGHAST.**
July 30. 39-ilm

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

LIME.

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
July 16, 1860. 35tf

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The friends of this commendable enterprise will bear in mind that the time is fast approaching, when an exhibition of the spirit, zeal and energy by which they have been actuated during the present year, will be made manifest.

The pleasing anticipation is indulged by many anxious minds, that the ensuing Fair will elicit from the Agricultural and Mechanical fraternities, an interest heretofore not felt or seen. We cannot, we will not, entertain the idea, that it will require anything more to insure an exhibition more creditable to our County than has ever before been made, than simply to apprize our Farmers, Mechanics, and the fair matrons, and beautiful daughters of our county, that we expect it of them, and will be sadly disappointed if they fail to come up to our expectations.

Let then, no farmer who is not ashamed of his calling and is not a dishonor to it, feel that he has no interest in it, and is not called upon, and imperatively demanded in vindication of the reputation of his County, his calling, his personal character as associated with it, to lay to the helping hand of expected assistance in affording an entertainment well compensating every patron and visitant. There are perhaps but few farmers, who being divested of the want of proper feeling and interest in the matter, that cannot with the credit at least of a commendable effort, make more or less contribution, should they not be such, as affords the satisfaction to them desired.

Trusting that the enthusiastic spirit characteristic of other counties, may shed its animating influences upon all the slumbering and hitherto inactive energies of all our people in the enterprise, we request as its harbinger, a full attendance of the Members of the Executive Board, together with all the Members and friends of the Society at our next regular meeting on Tuesday of Sept. Court at 2½ o'clock, at the Market House.

Aug. 23, 1860. R. McD.

Town papers favoring will please copy.

N. C. Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, the founder, and for the last fifteen years, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, has resigned his position here, and has accepted the principalship of the Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Cave Spring, in that State.

Mr. Cooke's successor has not yet been appointed, but it is very probable that he will be succeeded by Mr. Willie J. Palmer, the Vice Principal. Mr. P. has had but a short experience as a Deaf Mute teacher, but should he be appointed, he will no doubt endeavor to render himself an acceptable officer.

Ral. Cor. Petersburg Express.

State Taxes.—The State Taxes of Beaufort county for the present year amount to $13,960, being an excess of over $2,000 of the taxes of last year. Considerably over half of this large amount is paid by the property-holders, merchants and other citizens of this town. We learn that the last assessment of the real estate in the town District, is equal to or larger than the assessment for the whole county besides; a fact not very creditable to the value of our county lands.

Washington Dispatch.

Population of Tarboro'.—We have been favored by Col. B. B. Baron, Assistant U. S. Marshal, with a statement of the population of our town, from which it appears that there are at present, free whites 441, free colored 67, slaves 233—making a total of 741 inhabitants. In 1850, the population was 650—in 1840, 570. Notwithstanding our town is expanding, and our buildings are increased and improving, the population is but slowly augmenting.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Baptists in North Carolina.—The Baptist Almanac, just out, assigns to North Carolina 29 Associations; 692 Churches; 374 Ordained Ministers; 65 Licentiates, and 49,778 members, of which 5,245 were baptized in 1859. This enumeration is exclusive of Anti-missionary Baptists.

Biblical Recorder.

Old Guilford Moving.—The Whigs of Guilford, not at all discouraged or disheartened by the result of the late election, have gone to work in earnest, and on Tuesday night last, started the ball in motion, which will be kept constantly rolling until the 6th of November, when they will roll up for Bell and Everett 2,000 majority. The meeting on Tuesday night, was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering we ever saw in the town of Greensborough. Our large new Court House was crowded with citizens from every portion and section of the county, anxious to hear, and desirous of manifesting their devotion to our glorious union.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Read It.—We publish a letter from Mr. Bell in this issue, believing that the public will deem everything of importance which may emanate from any of our Presidential aspirants. It is worse than humbug we think to question Mr. Bell's soundness on the nigger question. We fear, however, that the agitators are beginning to be lieve that nore are sound but themselves.

Newbern Progress.

Frost.—A gentleman just from Grayson Springs, Va., informed us that there was frost seen in several places in Wythe and Tazewell counties, last week. The weather was very cool for the season here, and fires were considered necessary to comfort.—*High Point Reporter.*

North Carolina Almonds.—If the editor of the Journal will pay a visit to this part of North Carolina, he will see plenty of almonds growing. He can find them at the West-Green Nurseries, at Prather's Nursery, and, we believe, at Evans's Nursery, and some in private gardens. At West-Green the trees are pretty full this year. They are not kept in a green-house at all, but stand out in the open garden.—*High Point (N. C.) Reporter.*

N. C. Conference.—This body meets in Salisbury, on the 5th of December. Bishop Paine will preside.

Fall Fashions.—The latest Paris fashions tell us that dresses are again universally trimmed with flounces, as better suited than any thing else to the light material used at this season. These, however, reach only half way up the skirt, and are often ornamented with *ruches* of narrow ribbon, or a small *volan* of silk cut out and laid at the end of each flounce. The sleeves are worn open, and the body is frequently made low, with a *pelerine* or fichu over it.

Those Prophets of Old.—How rich the following paragraph appears, which was originally printed in the English Quarterly Review in March 1825:

"We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with useful establishments. *We scout the idea of a railroad as impracticable!* * What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospects held out of locomotives travelling *twice as fast* as stage coaches? We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets as to put themselves at the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate."

Mr. William B. Astor, of New York, is stated to be worth $40,000,000, and the annual increase of his estate is about $3,000,000.

Reasons for Electing Mr. Bell.—Mr. B. H. Hill, one of the electors at large on the Bell and Everett Ticket for Georgia, in a card just published, gives the following reasons why every country-loving, national man should vote for Mr. Bell:

"I repeat, we have four candidates in the field, and of these John Bell is the only *candidate* who has always voted directly against both the Wilmot Proviso and squatter sovereignty.

John Bell is the only candidate who has voted directly in favor of *protection*.

John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that Slavery was the great element of our prosperity as a nation, and was right according to the laws of God and nature.

John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, required the diffusion and extension of Slavery.

What excuse shall a Southern man render his conscience and his country for refusing to vote for John Bell?

Bell and Everett Prospects.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Intelligencer writes:—

The correspondence of the papers here, from all parts of the country, indicate the growing prospects of the Constitutional Union party. Bell and Everett being the second choice of all the combatants, we find very little said against them by either party, except now and then a sneer or a pointless piece of wit. The truth is the character, public and private, of these eminent statesmen affords no ground for assault. The occasional charges of abolitionism are so puerile that not a word of reply or defence is necessary. The only bitterness exhibited in the canvass is between the two wings of the Democratic party.

So rapidly is public sentiment tending to the support of the Union candidates that confidence is now felt that the people will decide the election at the polls for Bell and Everett. The instructions of both the Virginia Conventions to their electors to throw the vote of the State for any body who can defeat Lincoln have a significance unmistakable, and must have influence every where. The arrangement in this State is to the same effect, and the Breckinridge party will be compelled to fall into it if they do not wish the polls in November to exhibit "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

The South for Bell and Everett.—A "life-long Democrat" writing to the Breckinridge N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Those who give the South to any Democratic candidate egregiously deceive themselves. There are single counties in Tennessee which will give Douglas a third at least of the entire Democratic majority of the State; and what is true in Tennessee will hold good to some extent in every Southern State, *especially all of the large ones.* Many, very many of our people, think Judge Douglas has been badly treated by the Seceders, and you may rest assured of what I tell you (and I am a life-long Democrat,) that the South will go nearly in a body for Bell and Everett, if the present position of affairs continues, which I have no reason to doubt will be the case.

I say this more in sorrow than in a spirit of controversy, and being an old subscriber I take the liberty of saying it to you.

A Virginia Breckinridge Elector Repudiated by the People!—Mr. John B. Hoge, one of the Seceders at Baltimore, and a Breckinridge Elector for the Eighth District in this State, made a speech at Harper's Ferry, a few days since. After he had concluded his speech, a resolution for a vote of thanks to him was offered, *and voted down by* 100 *to* 3! We learn this fact from the Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson, a Democratic paper.—*Whig.*

Well Done!—A Democrat residing in Richmond stepped into this office yesterday morning and stated that he had voted the Democratic ticket invariably for fifteen years, but that he had determined to vote for Bell and Everett, and desired to make a contribution of money in aid of the glorious cause of the constitution and the Union. And he *did* shell out his dollars, and, having formed a patriotic resolution and performed a patriotic act, he no doubt went his way rejoicing!

This is only one of thousands upon top of thousands of similar straws, that show which way the wind is blowing!—*Rich. Whig.*

Prospects of Mr. Breckinridge in Alabama.—The Mobile Register asserts that (Douglas) in the late election so far has heard from, the friends of Mr. Breckinridge have not carried a single County in Alabama, and that they have been either wholly or partially defeated in Montogomery, Chambers, Macon, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Autauga, Russell, Conecuh, Perry, Tuscaloosa, and probably in Clark and Marengo.

Anecdote.—We find the following in the Nashville Banner:

"The Breckinridge papers say that every vote for Douglas is a vote indirectly for Lincoln. The Douglas papers say every vote for Breckinridge is a vote indirectly for Lincoln. What are the Democracy to do? They are in the fix of the negro preacher's congregation who, like some other preachers, was in the habit of using big words, but did not always succeed in getting hold of the right one, and made a funny mistake once. His text was, 'Broad is the road that leadeth to death, and many there be who go there; but narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be who take it.' 'Beloved brudders, thar be two roads; ebbery boddy goes in one or udder ob'em; thar's one road and dat am de broad road, and dat leads right down to damnation, and a great many goes in it; dar am anudder road and dat am de narrer road dat leads straight up to perdition." 'If dat's de case,' said an excited colored brother in the congregation, 'dis nigga cuts for de woods.'"

"The leaders of the Democratic party are pointing the people to two roads, but they both, according to their own showing, lead to the election of Lincoln. To follow either is damnation or perdition. The people will, therefore, be forced, as the only means of escape, to vote for Bell and Everett—to cut for de woods.'"

We call upon both the Breckinridgers and the Douglasites to immediately "cut for de woods"—to resolve to vote for Bell and Everett, the only men who can defeat Lincoln and Hamlin, and the only sure hope of the South and the Union!

For Bell and Everett.—It is now almost absolutely certain that the South, with the exception of the thoroughly Disunion State of South Carolina, will vote *as a unit* for Bell and Everett! Push along the ball!—*Rich. Whig.*

Connecticut.—It is estimated that the population of Connecticut, according to the census now in progress, will be 475,000. In 1850 it was 370,791. Showing an increase of 25 or 30 per cent. Probably no other New England State has increased in so large a ratio. The principal increase is in the large towns and manufacturing villages. Some of the agricultural townships show a slight decline. Bridgeport has increased from 7,560 to 13,299. New Haven, from 22,529 to about 40,000. Meriden, from 3,569 to 7,500. Hartford, from 17,966 to about 30,000. Connecticut alone, of all the New England States, will probably hold her own in the next Congressional representation.—*Jour. of Com.*

New York Politics.—Meeting of the Breckinridge State Committee.—The Breckinridge State Committee met at Saratoga on Tuesday. Thirteen out of sixteen were present. The Chairman was inquired of as to whether he had received any communication from Cagger's Douglas State Committee relative to the proposed union on the State and electoral tickets.

The Chairman said no communication of any nature on that subject had been received from any source. No overtures whatever have been made by the Breckinridge men to the Bell people. The sentiment of the Committee is to await overtures from the other organizations, and not take the initiative in any coalition.

The Committee are unanimous in any movement that will certainly result in the election of Breckinridge or Lane. They do not wish to revive the old Know Nothing party under the leadership of Bell and Everett, and will work as strenuously for the defeat of Bell as they will for the defeat of Lincoln.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 4 P. M. Collector Schell deprecates the independent disposition of the Committee. He argues that unless they keep the matter of compromise open, the onus of Lincoln carrying New York will fall upon the Breckinridge men. He says if New York is lost, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are sure to follow and Lincoln's election secured.

At the afternoon session, after selecting a number of documents for distribution, the committee resolved to abide by their determination to make no offers of coalition, and adjourned *sine die.*

Pennsylvania Politics.—The State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. Every Congressional District was represented. Cheering accounts were received from all parts of the State, and a strong disposition was manifested by the members for a union of all national men against the Republican party. A committee was appointed to select Presidential Electors.

REMOVAL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE removed to their NEW THREE STORY IRON FRONT STORE, No. 50, HAY STREET, and one door West of their old stand, where they are now opening a large

Stock of Goods in their Line,

Recently bought in the Northern Markets, together with their own direct importations, making one of the most complete assortments ever offered to the wholesale trade by them. The attention of Merchants is respectfully invited to the above Stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 22, 1860. 46tf

Mackerel! Mackerel!

125 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
50 " No. 1 Herring. Just received by
E. F. MOORE.
August 23, 1860. 46-tf

Sugar and Coffee!

15 BBLS. assorted SUGAR,
90 sacks Rio Coffee. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Glue! Glue!

25 BBLS. GLUE. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Corn! Corn!

500 SACKS good White CORN. Just received by
E. F. MOORE.

Sole Leather!

2000 LBS. SOLE LEATHER. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Hay! Hay.

150 BALES EASTERN HAY. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Bacon! Bacon!

25 HHDS. BRIGHT BACON. Daily expected by
E. F. MOORE.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 811ypd

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

CHINA, GLASS,
CROCKERY,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES.
W. N. TILLINGHAST
—HAS RECEIVED HIS—
***Fall Stock for* 1860.**

His supply of **Common and Medium Earthenwares** is large, and well assorted.

Most of this was imported to his own order and is especially adapted to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. An assortment of

Beautiful Glassware, China, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware,

Makes his stock unusually attractive to Country Merchants. For sale on usual terms to *prompt payers.*
August 20, 1860. 45-12m

Southern Piano Manufactory.
RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6. 24-itf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3,1860. 30-ly

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the Donaldson Academy will be re-opened on MONDAY the 1st of OCTOBER 186

Terms, per Quarter of ten weeks:

English,	$7 50
Latin,	10 00
Latin and Greek,	12 50
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 23, 1860. 46tf

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c
JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
Aug. 23. 46-tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.
The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.
For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Agent for North Carolina.
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6, 1860. 24-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1860.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—The Standard of Wednesday last announced official or otherwise reliable returns from all the counties except Polk, with the following results: For Ellis, 59,118; for Pool 53,044; Ellis's majority 6,074. The Press of the same date came to hand some days after with, as it says, the official vote of the State, footing up thus: For Ellis 59,590; for Pool 53,262; Ellis's majority 6,328. Adding the Press's statement of Polk County to the Standard's figures, we find a difference between the two papers of several hundred votes. As the official vote is only of interest as a *correct* statement for future use, we shall wait to see which is correct before publishing.

MAIL FAILURES.—The mails north of Washington have almost entirely failed for three days, Saturday, Sunday and this day. Of all that is due for these three days we have received but one letter and one paper, the Journal of Commerce of Thursday morning. We suppose that the heavy rains near Philadelphia have caused the disarrangement, but it would seem that if one paper can be brought through the others might also be brought.

Of our home mails, we regret to see that that from High Point continues to fail regularly. The route is an important one to this place and the large section almost entirely dependent upon it for supply; and it is time that something was done to secure regular service.

MILITARY.—Thursday last was the *Sixty-seventh* Anniversary of the "ancient and honorable" Independent Company, of this town. The day was celebrated by a Parade and Target-Firing, (the usual accompaniment of a Dinner being dispensed with.)

We have been furnished with the following list of the shots:

No of balls fired 111; No. do. in Target 92. Best average shots, Serg't J. K. Kyle, 3¼ inches; second best, Private Geo. W. Gee, 4¼; third best, Private A. Overbaugh, 5¼. Best single shot, Serg't W. T. Battley, *centre;* second best, Private D. B. Murphy, 1½; third, Maj. Wright Huske, 1¾.

The Prize contended for was a handsome Silver Goblet, which was awarded at the hands of W. McL. McKay, Esq., who prefaced the presentation with some happy and well-timed remarks.

Major Wm. Huske declined a re-election, and the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wright Huske, Major Commandant.
Jas. M. Vann, 1st Captain.
B. R. Huske, 2d Captain.
C. B. Cook, 3d Captain.
Hector McKethan, 4th Captain.
Wm. Wemyss, 1st Sergeant.
W. H. Holland, 2d Sergeant.
Chas. Kennedy, 3d Sergeant.
W. T. Battley, 4th Sergeant.
Jesse K. Kyle, 5th Sergeant.
John H. Robinson, 1st Corporal.
W. D. James, 2d Corporal.
John H. Anderson, 3d Corporal.
Jas C. Smith, 4th Corporal.
John H. Robinson, Sec'y and Treas'r.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE.—So little attention is usually given here to outside appearances in building either dwellings or stores, that the progress of the improvements on Hay Street has been watched with no little curiosity for some months past, and quite a number of persons enjoyed a look through the buildings completed, occupied, and brilliantly lighted on Saturday evening last.

First, adjoining the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel, is the large, three-story, iron and glass front store-building of Messrs. Starr & Williams, wholesale dry-goods dealers. The building is some 70 by 30 feet, one high-pitched room covering that space on each floor, handsomely finished inside and out, and furnished with a variety of conveniences hitherto unknown in this region. It is the first store-building erected in Fayetteville which appears to have been intended or desired to *look* well outwardly, and so thoroughly have the owners succeeded, that we suppose there is none in the State, and but few in the Southern country, that will at all compare with it in appearance or convenient arrangement.

Next, is the establishment of Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., large produce buyers, and importers and wholesale dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, &c. This is not showy, but roomy, solid, well suited to their business, and well filled with a large stock of goods, soon to be transferred to those who will find them as useful as in many instances *we* found them curious.

Next again, the Banking House of the Bank of Clarendon; not yet completed, but sufficiently near it to show that the investment of a few thousands of the spare cash of that prosperous and well managed institution is to add not a little to the appearance of the Street.

Altogether, the public as well as the owners of these buildings have reason to be gratified with such improvements, knowing that they are the results neither of a speculative spirit nor of desire for show, but of a solid, prosperous and growing business. The town has shared this prosperity, for isolated as Fayetteville has become by reason of the State's railroad system or want of system, its business has steadily increased for some years. Our people are looking forward to even better days; with them we hope that those whose means and business may justify or require such outlay will follow the example of improvement, and that pioneers and successors may find that in adding something to the appearance of the streets, and in increasing their own comforts and facilities for business, they have at least lost nothing pecuniarily. Appearances go a great way, and, as a general thing, we may all of us here go a great way and find no place where so little thought is bestowed upon them.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—The South Carolina Congressional delegation is unanimous in counselling dissolution of the Union in case of Lincoln's election. Col. B. F. Perry is out on the other side. They are all for Breckinridge and regard Lincoln's election as certain.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21, 1860.

There has been quite an addition to the collection of Southerners here within the past 24 hours, by the arrival of parties from Wilmington, Columbia, S. C., &c., and the company is still very large, notwithstanding 600 tickets were sold at the railroad depot yesterday, and a large number to-day.

It is a noticeable feature in the wonderful improvements of the age, that when we rise from the breakfast table here, 192 miles from the city of New York, the papers of that city of the same morning are put into our hands. These are not printed on the previous evening, but contain news of occurrences in the city after midnight; the papers are then put to press, thousands of them are despatched by the 4 A. M. train; they reach here a few minutes after 9, and we find in them news of last evening's date from Nova Scotia, Canada, and all intervening points of importance to New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Josephs, &c. Such papers of this morning I have now before me. Many of their columns are filled with despatches of yesterday's date from all parts of our vast continent, received and put in type by gas light last night. The telegraph, the railroad and the printing press are wonder-working agents, literally annihilating time and space, and connecting the seeker of health or pleasure with his home, while far off from it. A few years ago I read a very pleasant little volume entitled "the Recollections of a Belle," in which the lady authoress gave an account of her journey, sixty years ago, from her home in Georgia to Ballston, the Saratoga of that day, now an insignificant village eight miles from here. The family left home in the coach and four, with outriders, proceeded by leisurely stages through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, (stopping on the way at John Randolph's house, the father being a friend of the eccentric Virginian,) then to Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, stopping (to get something to wear,) at the famous City Hotel, in Jennings & Willard's day. The reader can imagine how long a time it took thus to travel a thousand miles, and at what expense the journey was made. The Belle is now a great-grandmother, her father and his friend John Randolph long since went the way of all flesh, the City Hotel was razed to the ground and dry goods stores cover its site, Ballston lost its mineral spring and ceased to be either useful or ornamental, the coach and four has disappeared, and the Georgia Belle of this day finds herself at Saratoga after a journey of only three days, at a trifling expense, comparatively, and able almost to converse with those she left behind. The world is wiser, but it may be doubted whether it is any better by the changes of the sixty years. At all events it might be difficult to find a more agreeably entertaining Belle than she of that day.

But who is to be our next President? is a more important and practical matter than this old lady's "Recollections." It is a far more doubtful issue than the black republicans believe, or affect to believe. It is very plain that neither Douglas nor Breckinridge can be; but who can be? The great object ought to be to defeat Lincoln, and I am glad to see that there is help from quarters in which it could not be looked for. With its accustomed perception of what is likely to be the strong side, the N. Y. Herald, which has been on all sides but generally Democratic, is warmly advocating the election of Bell and Everett. It is a paper for which *I* have no respect, but it is almost universally read at the North, and exercises an influence the natural result of ability and energy, though unconnected with integrity. The following, from this morning's Herald, is a fair sample of its present tone:—

"As we draw closer and closer to the important day when the issues of the Presidential contest are to be decided, and with them the destiny, perhaps, of the nation, the positions of the contending forces are being more and more clearly defined. The fight, which up to this time appeared to be a quadrangular one between the forces of Lincoln, Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge, with old Sam Houston performing a little guerilla work on his own account, is now becoming narrowed down to a hand-to-hand conflict between the legions of black republicanism, headed by Lincoln, and the patriotic, practical, conservative masses of the people, headed by Bell. The insignificant and disorganized hordes of plunderers and freebooters that trained under Douglas and Breckinridge respectively, have either dwindled away through insubordination and desertion, or else are seen filing over, in disregard of their leaders, and swelling the ranks of the main army under Bell and Everett. And we expect to see, before the eventful day of conflict comes, that the true and loyal masses of the people, who are averse to all sectional agitation, will combine together, North, South, East and West, and present an impenetrable front to the abolition enemy.

"There is no reason why it should not be so. The democratic party is now a thing of the past. The last and fatal attacks to which it was subjected at Charleston and Baltimore broke up the little remains of strength it had left. It never rallied. It was evidently beyond the aid of all political quacks. Breckinridge and Douglas, the two rival resurrectionists, made a feint of galvanizing the old carcase of democracy, but hardly succeeded in getting the smallest evidence of vitality; and now it is consigned to the potter's field of defunct parties. To be sure, this very precious pair of politicians persist in representing that the old defunct is not dead; and each of them claims that he personifies the real Simon Pure, unadulterated article. They do succeed in making the people laugh at them, but they are far from convincing any one that there is a kick left in the thing that was democracy.

"No one regrets that it is out of the way. It had outlived its respectability, and decent people had begun to feel thoroughly ashamed of it. It only needed the kind offices of those miserable politicians who assembled in Charleston and Baltimore, at the beginning of the summer, to give it the *coup de grace*—the finishing blow. By its fall the conservative masses of the South have been liberated from the allegiance they owed it, and are left free to follow the patriotic dictates of their own consciences, while hundreds of thousands in the North and Northwest who, when forced to choose between democracy and republicanism, threw themselves into the arms of the abolitionists, will now come back and enrol themselves in the ranks of that powerful organization about to be inaugurated, which is destined to break all the idols of abolition, squatter sovereignty, slavery extension and disunion."

In another article the Herald goes into the figures to show that New York can and will be carried for Bell and Everett, closing with the following remarks:—

"The conservative masses have now got the ticket they desire; and not only will they unite on it to a man, but it will call out a popular enthusiasm to put down fanaticism and Northern sectionalism, and a reserve conservative vote such as has not been cast for many years. Set down New York, therefore, as safe for a popular majority of fifty thousand votes against Lincoln, and let the conservative elements in the other commercial States teach their selfish and bickering leaders to do the same thing in behalf of our common interests and the welfare of the country."

I look upon all this with the more satisfaction and hope, because of the Herald's well known character for sagacity and facilities of information.

A sign from nearer home I think worthy of mention. A North Carolina Douglas Democrat whom I conversed with yesterday, expressed himself most decidedly in favor of Bell and Everett as his second choice. I think there will be a few thousands like him in our State in November.

THE NEW YORK MOVEMENT.—The Black Republican Press, speakers and party are very bitter in their comments on the fusion of the National Democrats and National Union men in New York. New York lost to them, all is lost to them; for the loss of the 35 electoral votes of that great State defeats Lincoln. As to the prospects of such a result, we take the following from the New York Times, one of the shrewdest of Republican papers:—

"The recent fusion of the Bell and Douglas forces compels the Republicans to the exercise of prudence. It is very easy to ridicule this fusion as of no importance, and to condemn it as an utter surrender of everything like political principle and consistency. But it will have a very marked effect upon the result, nevertheless. The Republicans have never yet commanded an absolute majority of the popular vote in this State; and if there were to be a complete and cordial union of all their opponents against them, their chances of success would be small. They believe that no such coalition as that just effected at Syracuse can command the adhesion of the masses of either party,—and on this belief they rest their hopes of success.

"But, beyond all doubt, the contest is to be much closer than it has promised to be hitherto. Until this fusion was effected, and while such a movement was deemed impossible, the path of the Republicans to victory was broad and plain. The election seemed likely to go in their favor by default. But it doesn't look so now. It is pretty evident that the Republicans must work if they expect to win. The odds, so far as the marshaling of party forces goes, are decidedly against them; and their sole reliance for success is upon the thoroughly Republican spirit of the great body of our people."

A PATRIOTIC PARTY.—The Breckinridge party in New York, through their State Committee, avow their intention to work as earnestly to defeat Bell as to defeat Lincoln. They will not join the Bell men and the Douglas men in the effort to defeat Lincoln, and will do all they can to give New York to him by running a separate ticket. They are faithful co-laborers of Mr. Yancey, some of whose followers from the South were at the committee's meeting and approved its action. Fortunately for the country, they are few in number, and day by day the signs improve that the people of New York will defeat their project.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Raleigh Democratic Press announces that Judge Douglas will be in Raleigh on Thursday next, the day of the Douglas Convention. The Press does not manifest much pleasure at the prospect of seeing the little Giant, but he will draw a crowd if his coming is generally known.

Since the Press was received containing the statement above, the Greensborough Patriot has come to hand with a telegraphic despatch from Judge Douglas to Mr. Dick stating that he "will attend the Convention at Raleigh on the 30th inst."

Gov. Foote, also, who is stumping the country for Douglas, is to be at Raleigh on Thursday. There will then be no lack of talking.

AN OPPOSITION "ROORBACK"—*so called.*—Judge Douglas's friends have announced his intention to visit this State and attend their Convention on the 30th inst.: Judge Douglas himself has followed up their announcement by a telegraphic despatch announcing the same fact. But the Winston Sentinel, having some peculiar sources of information, pronounces the statement that Judge D. is to be here an *Opposition* "Roorback," "as transparent a piece of humbug as any thing the Opposition have as yet set afloat;" and it warns the Democracy not to go to Raleigh "for the purpose of seeing and hearing Judge Douglas. He will not be there." The Sentinel ought to be ashamed of so shabby a trick. Of course the object is apparent. Judge Douglas has strong friends in the section where the Sentinel circulates. Democrats there are anxious to see him and to hear him. The Sentinel is quite as anxious that they shall neither see nor hear him. So after taking a great deal of trouble privately (as we learn from itself) to convince them that Judge Douglas is not to be here, it manufactures and prints a "Roorback," at the same time charging one upon its opponents on the old plan of "stop thief." It is too late now to correct the Sentinel's statement where a correction will be needed, and we only refer to the matter, because, among others, the Observer published the statement as to Judge Douglas's coming. It was published as an item of news, of interest to the public, without the slightest regard as to its effects which the Sentinel seems to dread. Whether the Democracy go to hear him or stay away, we did not and do not care a copper. If they do go, they will hear a very able speech from one of the ablest men in the country, but they will also hear Democratic doctrines which do not command *our* assent now any more than they did when the Whigs fought and triumphed over them in the Presidential canvass of 1848.

GOLD.—The Australian yield from 1851 to 1859 was £101,378,828, more than $500,000,000. Since 1848 the American gold regions have yielded a larger sum; so that in twelve years more than one thousand million of dollars of gold have been added to the world's stock.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,464,815 bales, against 3,701,352 last year. Increase, 763,463 bales.

A ROYALIST AMERICAN LADY.—Some sixty years ago Napoleon Bonaparte's brother Jerome married a Miss Patterson of Baltimore, but the Emperor Napoleon soon afterwards had the marriage annulled, because the lady was untitled, and Jerome married an Austrian Duchess, we believe. She did not marry again, but reared at least one child, the fruit of her union; and her grand-child, young Jerome Bonaparte, passed through West Point and entered the U. S. Army, soon after which he was invited by the present Emperor to take a commission in the French army. All this is brought to mind by the following extract from a letter from Baltimore in a late N. Y. Times:—

"A matter rather singular, forcibly impressed itself upon me some weeks ago, but I neglected noticing it up to the present time. Passing along our streets the next day after the announcement of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, I saw his wife—Miss Patterson—now near her eightieth year, walking out, in her usual costume, unconcerned as if nothing had happened. She certainly knew the fact; but knowing her eccentricities, I was not surprised. It is no uncommon thing to see this venerable lady in the public marts attending personally to business. She often collects her own rents, and takes a flirt at stock speculations when the fever is up. At all times an elegant crown jewel, glittering with diamonds of the purest water, is displayed upon her forehead, whilst her arms are white, skin smooth and tender as a maiden of sixteen. She is really a remarkable woman. There is a deep stoicism and unbending philosophy, coupled with independence, in her composition, which one out of a thousand, male or female, does not possess. Her every thought is replete with favoritism for royalty. Republics she esteems common, ungrateful; and now though a citizen of our domain, and without anything special to plume herself upon touching imperial favors she lives in the ideal of *la belle* France. Her greatest ambition is to hear of her grandson—young Jerome—now in the French army, rising to honor and imperial distinction. A large portion of her annual income, which is very large, is appropriated to his service. At her demise, it is presumed, he will inherit her entire fortune, as she is not on terms of intimacy with her son here."

NEW YORK POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.—In the Democratic State Convention some days ago, when the nomination of a candidate for State Prison Inspector came up, the present incumbent, W. C. Rhodes, was named for the place; and Col. Hathaway, a leading man in the Convention, said:—

"I believe no one will object to the re-nomination of this most excellent officer. I only know one naughty thing of him, and that is that he once declared he would have a democratic chaplain at Auburn if he had to go to the devil for him. [Loud applause.]

"Mr. Rhodes was then nominated by acclamation, amidst very enthusiastic demonstrations."

All this is in keeping with New York Democratic politics; possibly we may not be far from right in saying with New York politics and politicians of all parties.

OFFICIAL STEALING.—The New York City Government is worse, if possible, than the U. S. Government. They steal by wholesale and retail, and their constituents, like the people of the United States, "grin and bear it." Recently fourteen of the Aldermen were appointed, says the Times, to attend the Sanitary Convention at Boston. They went thither,—staid one day and came back. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for expenses. The whole amount was drawn and disposed of somehow. The following statement of the actual expenses of the committee *per capita*, which comes to us from a reliable source, will show what became of it:

"Going and returning fares, including charges for an entire state-room and meals, amounted, per individual, to	$11 00
Add total carriage hire, (50 cents per hour, Boston rate,) between railroad station and hotel	1 00
Hotel bill for a day and a half	3 75
Incidentals	4 25
Total for each individual	$20 00
Total for 14	$280 00

"The balance, $2,200, went into the hands of the individual members of the two Committees."

MAGAZINES.—The University Magazine for August, the first issue of the new Editors, has been received. It is well printed, filled with entertaining and instructive historical and biographical matter, and adorned with a portrait of the late Judge Murphey. There is a good deal of the matter which our own readers will enjoy, so soon as we can make room for extracts.

The Eclectic Magazine for September also has come to us. Besides the usual good selection of things to be read, its readers are treated to a sight of two well-executed steel engravings.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are selling in New York at 97½: Virginia 91¼.

GAP CREEK (ASHE COUNTY) COPPER MINE.—The following Analysis was intended to have accompanied the publication of Professor Emmons's opinion of the value of this mine, published in the Observer of the 20th inst:—

ANALYSIS OF COPPER.

C. J. COWLES:—I send you enclosed the Silver and Gold from one pound of your Gap Creek Ore. The specimen operated on was of mixed stone and purple sulphuret of the average quality which you sent me. The Gold amounts to 1¾ ounces—the silver to 18 ozs. per ton of mixed Ore and rock. It yields 48-03 of Copper. * * *

N. S. MANROSS

Forestville, Conn., Dec. 1, 1857.

Talc.—A mountain of pure talc exists in Cherokee county, N. C., west of Murphy. It is termed the "French Chalk" by tailors, who use it as a substitute for chalk. It is now extensively used in the manufacture of the fine soaps, and as an anti-frictionist on heavy machinery and wagons and carriages moistened with oil. In the vicinity of navigation this vast "formation" would be of great value in the arts; but where it is the expense of transportation would leave no profits to the miner, and it must therefore remain unused until a dense population, with accompanying factories, encompass it.—*Greensboro' Times.*

Suspicious Character.—The citizens of Durham's, Orange Co., suspecting a man who had been lurking in that vicinity for several days of being too intimate with the slaves, took him up on Wednesday last, and administered the lash very freely and afterwards pelted him with stones.

Raleigh Press.

Douglas Kissed.—When at Rutland, and just as Mr. Douglas was entering the Bardwell House, a large Irish woman rushed up, grabbed him in her arms, and kissed him.

Highway Robbery—A North Carolinian Severely Injured.—About two o'clock last Monday morning, a man who gave his name as James Lawrence, and his place of residence as North Carolina, was knocked down in the street at Cincinnati, and robbed of his porte-monnaie containing $10 in money, with two or three papers of value, and a silver watch worth $30.

Lawrence is a carpenter, and arrived in Cincinnati a day or two before this occurrence, to obtain information relative to a planing-machine, which he desired to establish in his native town. His head was severely cut, and he thinks, after he was felled from behind, he must have fainted from the loss of blood, as he states he lay insensible on the ground for nearly an hour.—*Pet. Express.*

Heavy Rain Storm near Philadelphia.—A heavy rain storm on Thursday caused great damage to the Chestnut Hill Railroad. The culvert over Gresham Creek was carried away, with an embankment 58 feet high. The large stone bridge on the same creek was also carried away, and much other damage done, especially to the farms in the vicinity, many houses being flooded. No lives were lost as far as has been ascertained.

Additional reports from the surrounding country add to the damage done by the storm last night and this morning. The storm extended as far as Trenton, and New Brunswick, in New Jersey. Considerable damage was done to some of the New Jersey Railroads between those points. The track of the road via Jersey City was partially washed away, and probably several days will be required to make the necessary repairs.

The Southern mails have been delayed in consequence of the damages to the roads.

Later from California.—The overland mail from San Francisco has arrived, with dates to the 11th.

Politics were agitating the State, and the Democracy were divided between the two wings.

A fire in Grass Valley on the 9th consumed 35 buildings. Loss $35,000.

Another Defaulting Postmaster.—The Davenport Democrat and News says that Samuel Workman, Postmaster at Iowa City, has resigned, and retained $10,000 Government money. The office has been closed and taken possession of by Agent Alexander, of the Post Office Department. Workman has been absent some months.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Brown Dick.—In the great trot at Fonda, N. Y. on Thursday, between Flora Temple and Brown Dick, the former was the conqueror; time 2:32, 2:25½ and 2:28.

The News at New York.—This city being the focus of news as well as commerce, we have overwhelming accounts from all quarters of the country of the growth of the Union cause.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Sons of Temperance.—There are, it is said about 4,000 divisions of Sons of Temperance in the United States, with nearly 450,000 members.

Arrival of Douglas in Baltimore.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived at Baltimore on Friday.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 23d inst., by William Davis, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM W. JONES to Miss EMMA WILLIS, daughter of Rev. W. H. Willis, all of Robeson.

Town papers please copy.

On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. S. Ledbetter, Mr. HENRY W. LEDBETTER, of Anson, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of P. W. Stanback, Esq., of Richmond.

In the county of Mecklenburg, Va., on August 15th, by Rev. F. N. Whaley, JOHN W. LEWIS, Esq., of Milton, N. C., and Miss ELIZABETH BASKERVILLE, daughter of Colonel Wm. Baskerville, Jr.

In Warrenton, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Hodges, STEPHEN G. NORFLEET, Esq., of Bertie county, N. C., and Miss MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late George E. Spruill, of Warren Co., N. C.

In Gainesville, Fla., on the 19th inst., by Ander Robb, Esq., Mr. J. H. AVERA, formerly of N. C., to Miss T. BASKER, formerly of Jamestown village, S. C.

DIED,

At Caledonia, N. C., on the 9th inst., Miss MARGARET ELIZA MUNROE, second daughter of Francis and Catharine Munroe, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Her disease was protracted Consumption, which she bore with resigned patience. Her end was peace.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 13th inst., HIRAM BURNS, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

He was an upright, honest man, a consistent member of the Baptist Church of upwards of 30 years standing. Truly it might be said of him "that he leaves no enemies." Mr. Burns leaves a wife and children, together with a large concourse of friends to mourn his loss. But, let this console the bereaved family, that their loss is his eternal gain. He died as he lived, a christian man. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."—Com.

Town papers please copy.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.,
PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Aug. 18, 1860.

WHEREAS: The death of GEORGE M. WHITE has caused unfeigned sorrow in the Philanthropic Society of which he was a useful and shining member, one who when with us was beloved and respected by all, and departing from us carried with him the highest honors, has been cut down by the hand of death. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Philanthropic Society while she bows to the inscrutable wisdom of Omnipotence, can but deeply lament the death of one who by his generous disposition and many brilliant qualities of mind, was so well calculated to reflect honor upon himself and upon the society which can boast his membership.

Resolved, That the society offer her warmest sympathies to the family of the deceased, and would exhort them to be submissive to the decrees of Him whose decisions are always for the best.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and University Magazine, with request for publication.

ARCH'D McFADYEN,
JOHN D. CURRIE,
WM. H. REEVES, } Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 22.—Str A P Hurt, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, Starr & Williams, R E Heide, G W Williams & Co, J McNeill, H & E J Lilly, W Draughon, S T Hawley & Son, J Rock, R Mitchell, J N Smith, W H Carver, J D Williams, Jos Newlin, B Rush, Worth, Wightman & Co, S Parker, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale & Co, W N Tillinghast, D Murphy, J M Vann, J Utley, N C Jarrell, D Shaw, M A Baker, Mrs M Banks, D S Taylor, J Cheek, Prof F J Hahr, J W Welsh, Coffin, Foust & Co, Worth, Wightman & Co, Agts.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 23, Str Flora McDonald, with Freight for G W Williams & Co, J Ottarburg, Starr & Williams, Jos Utley, N C Jarrell, I Cox, S T Hawley & Son, R Jones, A A McKethan, M A Baker, Deep River Co, C W Andrews, Coffin, Foust & Co, J T Poyce, J J Jackson, Worth, Wightman & Co, J M Vann, P P Johnson, W Utley.

"GET THE BEST."
THOMSON'S CELEBRATED
SKIRTS.

Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.

Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.

The best is the Cheapest.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
336 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 17, 1860. 47-*11ti

Harper's Weekly for Aug. 25th.
Aug. 27. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 27.

BACON,	12 a 14	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	12½ a 14
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11 a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 9¼	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	20 a	SALT—	
Dundee	18 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 40 a 1 50
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 50 a 7 75	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Super.	7 25 a 7 50	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Fine	7 00 a 7 25	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 75 a 7 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	1 10 a 1 17	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	40 a 50	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	2 10 a 0 00
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 60 a 0 00
Green	5 a 6	Hard	85 a 0 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	34½ a 35

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—There is quite a demand for N. C. Bacon, which is very scarce in market. Sales during the past week from wagons 13½ to 14 for sides and shoulders and 15 cts. for hams. Western sides 14 to 15, Western shoulders 12 to 13.

Cotton—Seventy-five bales changed hands the past week at above prices for manufacturing purposes.

Flour—Firm at quotations.

Grain—Considerable inquiry for wheat; would sell readily at an advance on above prices.

Turpentine—We note a decline of 50 cts per bbl. on Virgin.

Spirits—No change; receipts large.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 25, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 56, Virgin $2, Hard 1 25. Spirits 37; N. Y. bbls. 38—market dull. Tar $2. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of common rosin 1 02½, No. 1 and Pale $2 to $3, low No. 1 1 15, No. 2 1 10. Bacon, N. C. sides 13½. Corn 82½. Flour, super 7 50. Guano $60. Hay 85 to 90. Barrels, N. Y. 2d hand Spirits 2 10. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Cotton quiet but steady at 10¾ to 11 for middling uplands. Flour advanced 5 to 10 cts.; Southern 5 50 to 5 85. Wheat active and higher; Southern red 1 30 to 1 34. Spirits dull at 39½ to 40¾. Rosin steady at 1 36.

The friends of John A. Gillis announce him a Candidate for the office of Major of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election Saturday Sept. 1st, 1860.
Aug. 24. 47-2t

The friends of James Kirkpatrick will support him for Major of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election Saturday Sept. 1st, 1860.
Aug. 27. 47-2t

1860.
FALL STOCK.
S. J. Hinsdale & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glue, Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Are now receiving large additions to their stock, to which they invite the attention of PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

☞ Careful and prompt attention given to orders.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Aug. 27, 1860. 47tf

GUANO.
370 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
August 27, 1860. 47tf

FARMERS AND OTHERS
WHO reside at a convenient distance from the different Rail Roads leading to Wilmington, N. C., and who desire supplies of

"The National Fertilizer,"

Are informed that they can be supplied (at short notice,) at $30 per Ton of 2000 lbs. to be delivered at the wharf in Wilmington, N. C.
Apply to BEVERLY ROSE,
Sole Agent for this part of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1860. 47-3w
Raleigh Christian Advocate copy 6 weeks and send bill to B. R.

FOR SALE.
THAT FINE DOUBLE BARREL GUN.
ONE EXTRA FINE PIANO.
Those wishing to purchase will call at the Store of
A. N. McDONALD.
Aug. 27. 47-2w
Courier copy.

EXAMINATION.
ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th September next, we will attend, at Summerville, for the purpose of examining into the Literary qualifications of any who may desire to teach a COMMON SCHOOL in Harnett County. Testimonials of good moral character will be required in every instance.
DAN'L McCORMICK,
D. McN. McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN,
Committee of Examination.
Aug. 25. 47*te.
Weekly Courier copy till Examination; bill to D. McC. Chm'n.

100,000 FRUIT TREES,
AT Luxemburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro', N. C., consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.
THOMAS. H. FENTRESS.
Aug. 24. 47-3m

Lands for Sale.
THE lands belonging to the Estate of James W. England, dec'd, lying on the North side of Deep River, in Moore county, joining the lands of Bryan Boroughs, dec'd, J. J. Martindale and others, will be sold on the premises, on the 27th day of September ensuing, containing 468 acres.

Terms six months, with bond and security.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Aug. 21, 1860. 47-2t

NOTICE.
$10 REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 23d inst., a small bright Chestnut Sorrel MARE, about 3 years old, with a star in her face. Supposed to have been stolen by a Free Negro by the name of Penn Walden. Said Walden is a bright mulatto, about 35 years of age, about 5½ feet high. I will pay the above Reward for the delivery of the Mare at Carthage, N. C., or $5 for sufficient proof to convict him of the theft.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Aug. 24, 1860. 47-3t

The Presbyterian Psalmodist—character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.
J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H.
July 25. 88*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

Joseph Thompson, Administrator of John P. Fulmore, deceased, vs. Alexander Fulmore, Zachariah Fulmore, Mary Daniel, John W. Powell, Orra M. Fuller, Nancy Ashley, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyer and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyre and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.
37*6w] W. H. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.
Wall and McDonald vs. Evander Currie.
Levy on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, to sell his "interest in Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying in said county, on the Grassey Island road, near the head of the Poplar Spring Branch, adjoining the lands of R. S. McDonald," levied on to satisfy a Magistrate's judgment in favor of Wall & McDonald.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1860, and in the 84th year of American Independence.
39*6t] P. F. $4 20. L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.
Elijah F. Moore vs. William S. Smith.
Original Attachment and Garnishment made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, William S Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William S. Smith to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1860.
37*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the SYRUP is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&c

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address
J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I traveled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per doren. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being
ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **'True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by **CHURCH & DUPONT,**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*
March 24. 3-

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

Fayetteville Female High School.

THIS school will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,	20 00
" Harp,	25 00
" Melodeon,	18 00
" Guitar,	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,	20 00
" in Water Colors,	12 00
Grecian Painting,	15 00
Drawing,	10 00

Use of Piano 4 00, Harp 5 00, Melodeon 3 00, Guitar 2 50.

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 16. 35-10I

PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL AT *GLENWOOD.*

THE 18th Session of the School at my house will commence the 1st day of September next, under the care of Miss L. G. Jerome, a lady who taught for us successfully and satisfactorily eight years ago, and who has been regularly engaged in teaching, since that time, in the South. Therefore, from a previous acquaintance, and her ample experience, I feel confident in recommending her as a competent and faithful teacher of the various branches usually taught in the best schools.

Our terms per session of 5 months are as follows:

Board, including washing, fuel and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in higher branches English,	15 00
" lower " "	12 50
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	22 50
French and Latin, each,	10 00

Address GEO. FIELD, M. D.,
Warrenton, N. C.
July 25. 39-e2w1s1s8

New Spring Goods.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.
—ALSO—
—A fine assortment of—
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.
March 15. 900tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,

—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.
J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking.
J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

Cross Creek Co's. Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS
April 16. 9-tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

NOTICE.

I will sell for cash at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville on the 3d day of September next, (being Monday of September Court,) the following Lots or parcels of Land or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and costs due for the years 1857–'58.

One Lot on Ramsey St., listed by Jos. Baker, Jr., for Sophia Williams. Taxes and costs due $4 47.

One lot of Land near Wilmington Road known as the Brickyard listed by J. E. Bryan. Taxes and costs due $14 11.

One Lot on Mumford St., listed by Jas. Banks for Martha Sampson. Tax and costs due $4 57.

One lot listed by Jas. Banks for Lucy Deal tax and costs due $3 17.

One lot corner of Hillsboro' and Cumberland St. and one other lot joining the above listed by G. Deming for Sarah Ashe, tax and costs due $3 26.

One lot on North St. listed by G W. I. Goldston, Trustee of Jas. McPherson, tax and costs due $3 78.

One lot on Mumford St. listed by J. S. Raboteau, tax and costs due $10 10.

One lot on Old St. known as the Brumwell lot, listed by O. P. Stark, tax and costs due $5 36.

One lot on Arch St. joins J. A. Pemberton, unlisted, supposed to belong to the Estate of O. Gwinn, double tax due for 1857 and 1858, $11 06.

Price of this advertisement to be added to the above amounts. HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.
By R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Shff.
August 11, 1860. 43-ts

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 3000 ACRES OF LAND in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, the best Timbered Land in the State, and lying generally within 20 miles of the Rutherfordton Rail Road, and immediately upon the route surveyed for the Rail Road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields, on Deep River. The outcrop of coal has been discovered by actual experiment in boring all around these Lands, and the purchaser will get a bargain, as I shall remove from the State, and am determined to sell.

I also offer 300 Acres of Land lying on Deep River, on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and within 5 miles of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, supposed to be underlaid with Coal and Iron.

Also, One-fifth of one of the most valuable Coal Plantations on Deep River, to-wit: the Bingham place, spoken of in Dr. Emmons' report. The Coal on this property has been dug from a well on the premises, and found in numerous places where pits have been sunk, so as to justify the opinion expressed by Dr. Emmons, that almost the entire plantation is underlaid with Coal.

I also offer One-third of the McIntosh place, lying immediately upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, six miles from the River, the best Timbered Tract of Land in this region, and having all the indications of the presence of Coal. The Rail Road cuts this land on one side of it, passing through it for a considerable distance.

I also offer One-third of three places on McLendon's Creek, in Moore County, containing Coal and Iron, easy of access and must become as valuable as any property in the coal region.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT in the suburbs of Pittsboro', containing about 4 acres of ground, a two story building thereon containing 7 bed-rooms, a parlor and dining-room, with a wide passage through the house, pantry and store-room, and a cellar of considerable size; there are also on the premises a double office, in the yard near the street, to be used either as law offices or for any other purpose. Also, smoke-house and kitchen, a house for servants, stable and sheds for cattle; an elegant garden spot and spring near the premises, and the whole area around the buildings covered with beautiful oaks of native growth.

Also, a tract of LAND in the vicinity of Pittsboro', which is well wooded.

500 shares of stock in Gold Hill Mining Company.
27 shares of Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

Unless previously disposed of, I shall sell the above property at August County Court of Chatham, and on subsequent occasions by public out-cry, till all is sold.
M. Q. WADDELL.
July 21, 1860. 39-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150	Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100	Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25	Hhds. Molasses;
30	" Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500	Sacks Salt;
150	Boxes good Tobacco;
125	" Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50	" Soap (assorted;)
50	" Candy "
100	Bags Shot "
1000	lbs. Bar Lead;
30	½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25	Kegs Soda;
250	" Nails.

—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

Authorized Capital,	**$1,500,000 00**
Paid up Capital,	**1,500,000 00**
Assets,	**2,030,123 80**

DIRECTORS.

T. K. BRACE.	S. S. WARD.
S. TUDOR.	H. Z. PRATT.
J. CHURCH.	A. DUNHAM.
R. BUELL.	G. F. DAVIS.
E. FLOWER.	D. HILLYER.
E. A. EULKELEY.	T. A. ALEXANDER.
R. MATHER.	W. KENEY.
E. G. RIPLEY.	C. H. BRAINARD.

W. F. TUTTLE.

E. G. RIPLEY, Pres't. T. A. ALEXANDER, V. Pres't.
T. K. BRACE, Jr., Sec'y. A. A. WILLIAMS, Adjuster.

☞ Rates as low as PERFECT SOLVENCY and fair profit will allow. ☜

ASSETS.—July 1859.

	Market value.
Bank Stocks in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, &c.,	$915,344 00
United States Stock and Treasury Notes,	215,126 50
State Stocks: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri,	168,050 00
City Stocks, Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City,	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks: Hartford and New Haven,	87,058 00
Boston and Worcester, Conn. River,	83,089 60
Mortgage Bonds,	70,103 78
Real Estate, unincumbered,	25,348 77
Miscellaneous Items,	
Cash, on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands,	350,303 15
	$2,030,423 80

LIABILITIES.

Claims: unadjusted and not due,	$88,242 08

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville,
E. J. HALE.
March 21, 1860. 3tf

100 M. ENVELOPES,

OF various qualities, sizes and colors.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 25.

The Southern Harmony, School

Books, &c., further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 4, 1860.

ORDER NO.

2d Division, 4th Brigade, Head-Quarters,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 7th, 1860.

Capt. T. J. BULLA, SIR: You will order the Officers and men of the 33d Regiment to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 1st day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

You will order two Captains to assist you at the polls, and report the result to me.

W. DRAUGHON, Brig. Gen.
By J. B. STARR, Aid-de-Camp.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE Officers and Soldiers composing the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 1st September, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Col., and Major.

By order of the Brig. General.
T. J. BULLA, Sr. Captain.
Aug. 8. 43*3tpd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 61*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

North Carolina College.

THIS enterprising Institution, located at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C., will begin its next Session, Sept. 26, 1860.

It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the country. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by similar institutions of the country.

Entire expenses for Session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137.

For further particulars, address
Rev. D. H. BITTLE, President,
or Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH,
Sec'y of Board.
August 17, 1860. 45*4t

New Fall Goods!
H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising one of the LARGEST STOCKS ever offered in this place, and embracing a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets,
BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HOOP-SKIRTS,
YARNS AND SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered to the trade at low prices for *Cash* or *satisfactory paper,* on the usual time.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1860. 45*6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of LAND, lying on both sides of the Greensborough road, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond County, and containing 560 Acres. Some 200 acres are in cultivation, and the rest in Timber. It is well watered, and the uncleared portion has very fine Pine Timber. There is a comfortable Dwelling, new Gin House, and Screw and other common farm buildings. The soil is adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and other products common to this section. Part of this has a clay soil—the rest sandy. As I intend to move West, I will give a good bargain in this Land for Cash, on time, or for negroes. There is a finely selected young Orchard (bearing) of peach and apple trees. Apply to me at once, at Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.
Aug. 16. 45-4t

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th of September 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence on six months credit.

B. A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7. 43-*ts

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.
[43*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r of Green Smith, dec'd, vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Cedney Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Jno. Smith, C. Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd] JNO. McLENNAN, Clk.

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Sawsplitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing & Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use, recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had house for two years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & Mc[illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 1[illegible]

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river, to the number of scores. It is about equally divided between Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred dozen good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

JONATHAN EVANS
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to emigrate West this approaching Winter, offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 525 Acres, pleasantly situated in Robeson Co., 21 miles South of Fayetteville, and in 6 miles of the Red Springs, so highly celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is densely Timbered with Pine and Oak, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.

Any person being desirous of purchasing a place pleasantly situated among an intelligent community will please call on the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Fair Play P. O., N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.
July 28. 41*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell 227 ACRES of LAND on Bear Creek, in Chatham Co. There is a DWELLING HOUSE and out-houses on the Land. Well of good water in the yard. If I do not sell before 6th Sept., I will offer it at Auction on that day, on the premises.

N. B. DUNLAP.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C.
Aug. 1. 41*4tpd

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF COURT, I will sell at the Court House Door, Wilmington, at 12 o'clock August 2d, 1860, the DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, (late Gen. Brynum's) corner of 6th and Orange Sts. adjoining Mrs. Atkinson's.

Terms accommodating.
W. P. BYNUM, Adm'r
For private purchase before day of sale, apply to subscriber, "Cottage Home," N. C.
July 26th. 38-tf

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, five miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.
Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*6w

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore county on the 14th day of July, 1860, as a Runaway, a NEGRO MAN who says he is free, that his name is JOHN LUCAS, and that he is from Nash County N. C., and was bound to Marcom Hinesdeen of Nash County, and says that James Night has his free papers. He is about 29 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

L. F. CADDELL, Jailer.
Aug. 13. 43-*ts

Land for